49-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Nurses' Ass'n Annual Confab Meets in L. A.

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Indicative of the large attendance that will turn out for the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in Los Angeles, this year is the announcement that no less than 75 delegates from the east, 45 of which are from New York alone, have expressed their intention to be on hand. Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, executive secretary of the association, also said that Washington with 15 delegates, Philadelphia with 10, and other large metropolitan centers along the seaboard and through New England with impressive and active memberships are going to participate in the discussions and clinics on nursing subjects

Of outstanding importance this year, Mrs. Staupers said, will be the role of Negro nurses in the present defense preparations of the country. "Tremendous emphasis will be put on the necessity of not only full participation," she declared, "but also for full integration. We feel that this battle is not only that of any one segment of the many peoples who make up America, but rather the battle of all who make America their homes. We, therefore, feel it our duty to demand and receive the opportunity to show our loyalty to the principles we are all girding to defend."

While the program for the convention is now being shaped up, Mrs. Staupers did say that many well known persons identified with public health and nursing in general will speak before the gathering scheduled for August 17 to 22. The local committee is pitching in, it was said to make for the greatest hospitality and comfort for those attending.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

First Head Nurse Named On Coast

NOV 15 1941

LOS ANGELES. (ANP) — For the first time in the history of California, a Negro head nurse was appointed at the General hospital last Monday when at the results of a competitive examination Mrs. Ferrell Bobo Connor received the appointment.

Mrs. Connor was selected rfom 30 other nurses who took the test. The position is a promotional one. She is a native of Arkansas, but attended school at USC and City college. For more than six years she has ben associated with the General hospital. Mrs. Connor is also a graduate of the County hospital school. She will head Unit 2.

CALIFORNIA

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

All Colored, No White Nurses Relegated to Work in "TB Wards" at Gallinger

NOV 29 1941

WASHINGTON.

The practice of flagrant discrimination in dealing with colored nurses who have recently been employed at Gallinger Municipal Hospital through civil service examination was disclosed to the AFRO this week through an authoritative source.

For the past three months the staff of nurses at Gallinger has been mixed; but it was learned this week that while white nurses are placed in all wards and departments, colored women have been employed only in one of the most dangerous services, that of caring for tubercular patients.

Whites Refuse TB Duty

White nurses regularly refuse to work in the "T.B. ward," and last week WPA authorities passed a ruling that none of their nurses should serve there. The colored nurses have no choice if they are to work at Gallinger, the paper learned.

While the nurses receive the same pay as white nurses, $135 per month, with $5 substracted for retirement fee, and $20 per month for board, the AFRO was told that "board" for the white women means one-to-one-and-one-half hours open cafeteria for each meal, private dining rooms for the graduate nurses, and pleasant surroundings.

The colored nurses are given ten minutes to secure their food from the cafeteria at any meal time, and are not allowed in the cafeteria with the white nurses, even to secure their food.

Eat Next to Latrine

The must then carry their trays through a tunnel, past the trash cans, into a dingy dining room with dirty walls, a table, an antiquated buffet, located next door to a lavatory, it was revealed.

The white graduate nurses have a number of small and clean dining rooms, which have clean walls, flowers, chairs and tables, and are not located next door to rest rooms.

One or two of the nurses stated that when they have taken their laundry to receive the same service that the uniforms of the white nurses receive free, they have been refused.

Insulted by Supervisors

The nurses reveal that one of the most unethical practices of their white supervisors is that of walking up to one of the young colored women, and asking: "Is there a nurse on the floor?" (All colored nurses employed are graduate nurses.)

The choice shift for nursing is the day shift and although a few of the nine or ten colored nurses employed at Gallinger were at first given this period they are being gradually transferred to night and early morning hours, reports state.

Bias, Even in Sickness

Over the week end, the illness of one of the colored nurses necessitated an immediate operation.

Instead of being placed in the infirmary maintained for the nurses, she was given a private room, where visitors state that there is little space and the window shades are patched with adhesive tape.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Unio.
May 10, 1941

Nurses' Home To Be Built

St. Luke's Isolation Unit to Be Transformed.

Permission of the City Commission was given yesterday for transforming the negro isolation pavilion at St. Luke's Hospital into a home for about eight of the staff nurses.

Frank W. Norris, treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital Association, said the hospital now has to pay rent for some of the nurses, for whom there is no room in the nurses' home.

He said that with the outlay of about $400 or $500 the negro isolation pavilion, which is rarely ever used, could be changed into livable quarters for the nurses.

Commissioners gave permission for this to be done. The isolation pavilion was built by the City but a new one is expected to be erected shortly at Brewster Hospital.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

A Call for 4,000 Nurses

The War Department sent out an urgent call for registered nurses to serve on active duty in army hospitals soon to be opened in all parts of the country where draftees are to be trained.

By June of this year the army wants 4,019 nurses to enlist at $70 a month and full maintenance. Fifteen hundred of them are wanted for the month of January alone.

Although 17,009 nurses are registered with the Red Cross, the response has not been adequate to meet army demands.

Nothing is said about calling up colored nurses, although 313 angels of mercy are needed at Fort Bragg, N.C., where many colored draftees are to be stationed.

We shouldn't be worried about this item had the nation elected Wendell Willkie as its President. Willkie promised to end discrimination in the army, navy and government service.

JAN 11 1941

The New Deal got the vote, however, on the President's promise to use colored persons in all branches of selective service.

If one-tenth of all drafted men to be called to defend the nation are colored, then 400 colored women should also be among the 4,000 nurses called out to attend the service men.

Mr. Roosevelt recently named former Judge William Hastie as a special representative in the office of the Secretary of War to see that we get a better deal in the army.

What about colored nurses, Judge Hastie?

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Need 500 Negro Reserve Nurses For New Hospita

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—According to Miss Beard of the National Red Cross here in Washington, the army needs nurses, colored as well as white, and in an effort to build up the reserve to a point where it would be as efficient as the Red Cross would have it, there is at present an urgent need for at least 500 enrolled colored nurses.

Especially in the time of the increasing numbers of army hospitals being built is there a need for these nurses who are being absorbed so fast as to almost deplete the reserve rolls.

Nurses are eligible only if they are single, between 21 and 40 and graduates of approved schools of nursing.

Miss Bear is familiar with the training of colored nurses, being in close contact with Mrs. Mable Keating Staupers, executive secretary of the Colored Nurses association. Mrs. Staupers has advised Miss Beard of the splendid schools turning out nurses and suggests that these nurses be given an opportunity to enroll and apply for a commission in the army.

The initial pay is $70 per month plus maintenance. Information for those who are already enrolled as to applying for commissions is obtainable from the commanding generals of the nine army corps areas.

That there is a definite need for colored nurses was stressed by Miss Beard, who states that although there are some enrolled and on the reserve list of the Red Cross, from which they are selected for army service, the number is not nearly enough and she strongly urges young qualified colored nurses to enroll with their local chapters in order to be eligible should they desire to serve.

Six large general hospitals will be opened early in March which will require a large number of nurses and by June 30 it is expected that some 5,000 nurses will be an extended active duty.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO NURSES FAIL TO MEET QUOTA FOR ARMY CAMP JOBS

JUL 20 1941

NEW YORK, July 19—(ANP)—Failure of Negro nurses to meet the quota assignments in army camps after a determined struggle on the part of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses to win this concession is taking on disturbing proportions, it was learned here this week. As a result Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, secretary of the association, has issuel another call to eligible nurses urging their cooperation.

JUL 20 1941

Early in March the section of the then National Defense Advisory committee interested in coordination of the Negro discussed with officials in charge of recruiting of nurses for army services the chances of enlistments for Negro nurses. After much hedging and bickering, Mrs. Staupers was able to get 56 assignments divided between Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Livingston in Louisiana.

While exact figures were not immediately available, it is known that the anticipated response has not measured up satisfactorily. Because of this, any further efforts to seek integration of colored nurses will probably meet with difficulty. This is said t obe especially true in connection with present efforts to secure openings in northern camps where Negro soldiers are stationed such as Fort Dix, N. J., Fort Devens, Mass., and aBttle Creek, Mich.

Requiremetns call for single women between the ages of 21 and 40, graduates of an accerdited high school and an accredited school of nursing as well as members of the American Red Cross and the American Nurses association. In those states where membership in the AMA is denied Negroes, membership in the NACGN would be considered the equivalent.

Army nurses receive $70 a month in addition to maintenance, and work an eight-hour day except in emergencies. They also receive one month's vacation annually.

Several complaints have been registered with the association that local chapters of the American Red Cross in the South have been refusing to enlister Negro nurses. These instances are being investigated and proper protest is being lodged with responsible authorities. All nurses are requested to report any experience of discrimination they have in this manner to Mrs. Staupers or the local unit of the association.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIVE SCHOOLS GET FUNDS TO TRAIN NURSES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18—According to a telegram to The Courier from Dr. Joseph W. Mountin, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, nursing schools for Negroes receive the same consideration as other schools in allotment of federal funds for nurse training under the government's program to add 50,000 nurses to bolster public health under the strain of national defense.

The following schools and hospitals have received official word that their applications for allotments have been approved: Provident Hospital, Chicago; Freedmen's Hospital, Washington; John Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lincoln School for Nurses, New York City, and Homer Phillips Municipal Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Just 5,973 Now on Duty

Both Regular Army And Reservists Are Wanted

More than 10,000 nurses are needed for the Army Nurse Corps, the War Department announced this week.

The Surgeon General of the Army, (Major General James C. Magee) said 5,973 nurses are now on duty, but to meet the authorized quota, 2,264 more are needed. This figure includes 526 additional Regular Army nurses and 1,738 Reserve nurses. An additional 4,000 Reserve nurses will be needed to care for trainees to be inducted into the army this year.

To become a Regular Army nurse, the applicant must be between 22 and 30 years of age, unmarried and a citizen of the United States. She must meet the physical requirements for army nurses and must be a graduate of an acrredited high school, a school of nursing of approved standards, and also be a registered nurse.

Must Be Graduate

To become a Reserve nurse, the applicant must be between 21 and 40 years of age, unmarried, a citizen of the United States, and physically fit. She must be a high school graduate and a graduate of an approved school of nursing connected with a hospital giving a three years' course in basic nursing subjects. The hospital must have had a daily average of at least 50 patients and must have had separate departments.

A Reserve nurse goes on active duty almost immediately after she is sworn in as an army nurse and remains on duty for at least a year, unless discharged sooner. When a Reserve nurse is discharged, she ceases to be a member of the Army Nurse Corps. There are no Army Reserve nurses on the inactive list.

Pays $840 Per Year

Duties of an army nurse are much the same as those in a civilian hospital. Initial pay is $840 a year plus maintenance. The salary increases with length of service and the pay after nine years of service is $1560 a year plus maintenance.

The new army nurse receives the grade of nurse, with the relative rank of second lieutenant. In addition to the white duty uniforms, nurses have a two-tone, blue covert cloth uniform with maroon trimmings, and a blue cape.

For information on a career as a Regular Army nurse, an applicant should write the Surgeon General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C. For information on becoming a Reserve nurse, inquiry should be made at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
October 12, 1941

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11 (AP)—Two Alabama Schools of Nursing are among 88 such institutions selected by the United States Public Health Service to receive federal funds for training student nurses during the national emergency.

The state health department was notified today that the Birmingham Baptist hospital and the Tuskegee Insitute Schools of Nursing had been selected to participate in the program, designed to help relieve a serious shortage of nurses.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Missing An Opportunity

Never before in the history of this nation has there been such a demand for young women who have been trained as graduate nurses.

And the supply is by no means meeting the demand. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service and a member of the Health and Medical Committee in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, calls this shortage of nurses a threat to the nation's greatest resource—that of manpower.

It has been revealed that America's rapidly expanding army will soon be demanding at least 600 nurses each month. Ten per cent of these, according to the production of population, will be Negroes. But the call for Negro nurses can not be answered unless a larger percentage of our women already qualified register with the proper authorities and more of the many thousands of our young women graduating from high school every June, enroll in accredited nursing schools.

Unquestionably nursing offers the finest possible opportunity to our young women, not only to render needed service to their country, but no other profession offers as much in providing a sound economic future.

Figures show that but very few are taking advantage of this opportunity. A call for forty Negro nurses to serve in army hospitals, still remains unanswered, though there are thousands who are already qualified to accept these good paying jobs. This indeed is a tragic state of affairs.

Nurses accepted by the army are immediately commissioned as second lieutenants, provided with lodging, clothing and meals, plus pay scale that in most instances far surpasses that given for similar work in civilian life.

Economists agree that the years ahead undoubtedly will be hard ones. The time to prepare for this period of depression is now. The field of nursing offers the widest possible opportunity.

Parents of girls, who have recently graduated or who will soon complete high school, should urge them now to begin seeking information about entrance into a qualified nursing school.

Residents of Atlanta and nearby communities are indeed fortunate that in this city we have one of the largest, best equipped and thorough nursing schools for colored women in the country. Unfortunately and for some unknown reason not many Atlanta girls take advantage of this valuable professional training that lies at their doorstep. The greater percentage of Grady Hospital students come from rural Georgia and urban centers of Alabama, Tennessee and Florida.

This is not as it should be. The three years' sacrifice that a sound training for nursing calls for, pays higher dividends than does any other vocation open to young women of our race. And with the increased demand both from military and civilian agencies for more nurses, this remuneration is bound to increase.

Our young women selecting this field are making no mistake. And those who have already completed training should make serious effort to become registered in the United States Army's Nursing Reserve Corps. Further information can be obtained by writing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 12, 1941

U. S. To Support Nurses' Training

The Baptist Hospital school of nursing, in Birmingham, and the Tuskegee Institute school of nursing, in Tuskegee, are among 88 schools of nursing selected by the U. S. Public Health Service to receive Federal funds for the training of student nurses needed to help relieve a serious shortage created by the present national emergency, according to information received Saturday by the State Department of Health from the U. S. Public Health Service.

Sixty-seven schools in 32 states will offer refresher courses to 3,000 graduate nurses and 26 schools will enroll 500 graduate nurses for post-graduate study. A total of $1,200,000 is available for the program, which includes field training centers for public health nursing. Approximately $900,000 will be spent for student training, approximately $125,000 for post-graduate courses, approximately $50,000 for public health training, and approximately $125,000 for refresher courses.

"The student-nurse training program will increase enrollment by 2,000 young women in this country, Hawaii and Puerto Rico," the announcement by the Health Service declared. "Surgeon General Parran has estimated a need for 50,000 student nurses this year, and the Federal program will bring the total to about 42,000. The average yearly enrollment is slightly under 40,000. It is hoped schools able to increase their enrollment without Federal aid will meet the deficiency."

It was announced that the 88 schools of nursing chosen for this aid were selected from among 300 that had applied.

DEC 20 1941

TRAINED NURSES NEEDED

THE NEW YORK CITY Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service announces the formation of a master plan for a 24-hour emergency nursing servce for New York City, covering the 30 health districts and involving more than 38,000 registered professional nurses. All nurses will be assigned to specific health districts and a lall system is being devised to reach each nurse through a designated hospital or other local headquarters. The nurses themselves are being asked to stand by until full instructions reach them.

In other words, the Civilian Defense Emergency Medical Service is preparing to meet the eventuality of an air raid or any other war emergency.

Throughout the country as a whole, trained nurses will be in big demand and while New York City is not limiting Negro nurses to work with their own people, many other sections of the country will do so, especially in military hospitals and veterans homes. Nevertheless, we think that all Negro nurses should register for some form of war service and urge them to do so.

DEC 20 1941

The American Red Cross and other noncombatant organizations which will send workers to the front also should register Negro nurses for service with the soldiers, for in hospital work and emergencies such as result from war, the color line should play no part. Let's forget the color line and perhaps other racial groups will be so busy fighting to win the war they will also forget it.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 29, 1941

37 Negro Nurses To Get Diplomas

Thomas K. Glenn, chairman of the board of trustees of Grady Hospital, will preside and present diplomas at the annual graduation exercises for Negro nurses of the institution, at 8 p. m., Thursday in the Wheat Street Baptist Church, 300 Auburn Avenue.

There are 37 nurses in the graduating class.

Dr. J. Moss Beeler, hospital superintendent, will present the class: Miss Annie Bess Feebeck, superintendent of all nurses, will present pins. The class address will be delivered by Nurse Rebecca Shaw. Dr. L. O. Lewis, of Morehouse College, will speak.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 3, 1941

Nurse Training Plan Changed By Talmadge

Post-Graduate Work To Be Done in Local Hospitals.

In a statement prepared for his political publication, Governor Talmadge yesterday declared an agreement had been reached whereby nurses from the Georgia Baptist hospital would not have to get part of their training by assisting in the Negro children's wards of Washington hospitals.

The Governor said he had talked with Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist church, and arranged for the Georgia Baptist nurses to take their postgraduate work in the white wards of Atlanta hospitals.

"There are other hospitals here in Atlanta that send their graduate nurses to a Negro hospital in New York City to do postgraduate work," he said. "These graduate nurses have been going to New York to that hospital, nursing Negro patients, for four years, and they are there today.

"I am not naming these hospitals," he added, "but if it is not corrected I am going to come out and tell."

The chief executive charged that the Atlanta newspapers had tried to "fly-speck" him, citing his campaign involving racial equality and native-born jobholders as examples.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Grant $8,700 For Nurse Training

OCT 11 1941

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP)—A grant of $8,700 has been made to Provident Hospital by the U. S. Public Health Service for the training of Negro nurses as part of the national defense program, it was announced by Dr. John B. West, medical director.

The sum, intended to alleviate the shortage of trained nurses, will be given annually to Provident until the present world crisis becomes less severe. This means that 30 nurses will start training each fall at the hospital, an increase of 10 over the previous limit of 20 in each new class.

Provident was chosen because it is generally considered to be one of the finest Negro hospitals in the world and because its nurse training school is rated as the best Negro nursing school in the nation.

It was also announced by Miss Belva Overton, director of nurse training, that two teaching and one travelling fellowship had been awarded by the Rockefeller foundation to the Provident school.

49-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ask Hospital Training For N. O. Nurses

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Following requests and queries from various organizations and individuals throughout the state to open training courses for Negro nurses at various state hospitals, the New Orleans [illegible] club contacted officials of the state health department and Dr. Oliver P. Daley, director of Charity hospital, regarding the training for Negro nurses at Charity hospital.

A letter sent to Dr. Daley, to the state department of health, superintendent of nurses at Charity hospital, board of administrators of Charity hospital and Gov. Samuel Houston Jones directed attention of these officials to the urgent need for the training of Negro nurses to replenish shortages at Charity hospital in New Orleans, as well as preparing Negro nurses for service in other state hospitals throughout the state.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Fear Race Gets No Share In $25,000 For La. Nurses

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A grant of $25,000 in federal funds for the purpose of providing refresher courses for white nurses in Charity hospital was allocated this week, it was reported.

Negro organizations that have been looking with optimism towards the establishment of nurse training courses in state institutions for the training of Negro women are perplexed over the present situation, wondering whether or not any of the funds will be used for the training of Negro women.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dedicate Hospital Home

Auxiliary of Wheatley Remodels Residence

NOV 14 194

The nurses home of Wheatley-Provident hospital, 1820 Forest, which has been remodeled by Ladies Auxilary No. 1 of the hospital, was opened for public inspection on Sunday afternoon, November 9, from 2 to 7 p. m. In a brief ceremony at 3 p. m., the home was turned over to the board of directors of the hospital.

The dedication ceremony was opened with a prayer by the Rev Versa A. Flynn. Mrs. T. C. Unthank chairman of the committee which did the remodeling, turned over the keys to Mrs. Minnie L. Crosthwaite, auxiliary president. She made remarks and presented the keys to the superintendent-emeritus of the hospital, Dr. J. E. Perry, and to the chairman of the board of directors, C. H. Calloway.

The hospital auxiliary acquired the house in 1939 and completed payments for it in 1940. Payments were made from proceeds of fashion show, gifts from friends and rental income.

In April the auxiliary's annual presentation, this year called "The Revel of the Seasons" and directed by Mrs. Ada C. Franklin, was highly successful financially, over $2,500 being profited. After the show the auxiliary asked permission of the board to remodel the nurses' home, and the permission was granted.

NOV 1 4 1941

REMODELING COST $2,000

The group has spent $2,000 in the remodeling which was dore under the direction of George Ruffin, 1412 Brooklyn. In addition to this project, the auxiliary purchased the following things for the hospital from proceeds of the April show: electric refrigerator or the blood bank, a moving picture machine, and $50 worth of linen.

The two-story red brick house, which formerly was a duplex, has nine rooms and two baths. It is the plans of the contractor to put a new porch on the house, although it will not be completed by Sunday.

On the first floor is the living room, one bedroom, a bath, kitchenette and dining room. The second floor has five bedrooms, bathroom and linen closet. Each bedroom has a roomy closet.

The redecorating has been done in light colors, which will give the rooms a cheerful atmosphere The walls of the living room and halls are papered in a neutral toned flowered paper. The bedroom walls have a vertical-striped paper in shades of peach, tan and cream. All the woodwork has been painted ivory. The floors are of light hardwood. New light fixtures in ivory tones are of modern design. New winoow shades have been purchased.

PUBLIC INSPECTION SUNDAY

The bathrooms are two-toned, the lower half of the wall being of a peach-colored composition material, the upper half painted ivory. A black stripe divides the two colors. The bathrooms are well lighted.

NOV 1 4 1941

It was necessary to make connections with the hosital plant to provide heat, electricity, gas and water.

The home will be furnished at the discretion of the hospital officials. Up to this time the hospital has rented a house at 22nd and Forest to house the nurses. Five nurses will live at the new home, and also Miss M. Princess Alexander, superintendent of nurses, and Miss Myrtle Anderson, dietitian Mrs. Sadie Mallory is the housekeeper.

The purchase of the house and the remodeling were made possible through the cooperation of the public and the generosity of the hospital's friends, and it is for this reason that the auxiliary is anxious for the public to inspect the house Sunday afternoon.

THE AUXILIARY OFFICERS

The officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. Minnie L. Crosthwaite, president; Mrs. Mayme G. Cox, first vice president; Mrs. Edmonia H. Brown, second vice-president: Mrs. Lazetta Hanley, secretary; Mrs. Dora Landez, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eva M. Fox, treasurer

Mrs. Gertrude Unthank is chairman of the executive committee and was chairman of the committee which had charge of the remodeling. Other members on the committee were Mrs Mabel Tompkins, Mrs. Dora Landez, Mrs. Mazie Drake, Mrs. Edmonia H. Brown Mrs. Callie Herriford and Mrs. Versa A Flynn

In turning over this house to the hospital, the auxuliary has completed another of the many successful projects which it has undertaken for the benefit of the institution. There is a large number of women who work voluntarily on these projects, planning and promoting fashion shows and other events selling tickets, etc for the benefit of a community service institution

49-1941

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 21, 1941

NEGRO NURSE APPOINTED TO NEW YORK POSITION

Emma Christina Bugg, registered nurse from Meharry Medical college, has been appointed in charge of an operating room at Seaview hospital, Staten Island, New York, it was learned here yesterday.

She formerly worked in the health department in Nashville before going to the New York assignment. She is one of ten nurses to graduate from Meharry college in 1938, and is a product of the local public school system.

Dr. Edel Farnandis McIntosh, resident physician at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, the largest all-Negro hospital in the United States, was graduated in the same class with Nurse Bugg, and is preparing to locate here.

Dr. McIntosh, also a local product and a graduate of Fisk university and Meharry, served his interneship in the $3,500,000 hospital established by the city of St. Louis.

NEW YORK

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lincoln Hospital Nurses Volunteer For Army Service

MAY 10 1941

Emmie W. erkins and Ruth H. Briggs Go To Fort Bragg. First To Volunteer from New York State.

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK, May 8—(ANP)—Among the first Negro nurses to volunteer for selective service are: Nurses Emmie W. Perkins and Ruth H. Briggs, both graduates of Lincoln Hospital, who have gone to Fort Bragg, N.C., where thev will serve as war nurses.

Miss Perkins came from Chicago five years ago to enter nurse training at Lincoln, where she met Miss Briggs who came from Buffalo for the same purpose. After their graduation two years ago both young women received appointments as registered nurses at the Neurological Hospital, Welfare Island.

MAY 10 1941

The nurses will serve in the first reserve with the rank of second lieutenants in the U. S. Army Medical Corps, and are said to be the first two Negro nurses to volunteer from New York state. They assumed their duties at Fort Bragg on April 25.

Wide Indignation Aroused By Unfair, Jim-Crow Condition

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEC 27 1941

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON
(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Jim crow in the Army Nurse Corps and a limitation on opportunity for service for Negro trained nurses, comparable in importance and severity to that in the Army itself, the Navy, Marine and Air Corps, exists today with no immediate sign of alleviation or correction. So flagrant is this condition that several outstanding race leaders and organizations have voiced their indignation about this mistreatment of American citizens.

DEC 27 1941

This appalling and apparently unnoticed situation, for a long while involuntarily subordinated in the public mind by the greater attention that has been accorded the general discriminatory policies of the other branches of the armed forces, is substantiated by the correspondence, journeys to Washington for official conferences and interviews, and public meetings of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses over a period of a year or more.

Last week's announcement of the probability that a quota of about 50 colored nurses would be authorized, welcome as the news is, has been viweed as nothing more than "a drop in the bucket" in the light of the current request by the American Red Cross for at least 50,000 recruit for its First Reserve.

Although a previous quota of 56 nurses, the first granted in many years, was authorized last spring after much protesting, this new possible allotment assumed the same piddling appearance as that acquired by the creation of the jim crow 99th Pursuit Squadron about the same time. In that instance it was the Air Corps which had appealed to the country for 50,000 pilots and which generously allowed for the training of only 33 Negroes to help reach this huge number.

In statements made to The Pittsburgh Courier, the National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Young Women's Christian Association and several prominent individuals all have placed themselves on record denouncing this discrimination.

MABEL STAUPERS SAYS:

Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, for four years Executive Secretary of the nurses' association, Monday morning reviewed with this correspondent some of the efforts that that organization has made since the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the Axis Powers to secure the integration of Negro graduate nurses into this important arm of the nation's defenses.

DEC 27 1941

"First, we attempted to bring the case for Negro nurses to the attention of the Army Nurse Corps directly through correspondence," Mrs. Staupers explained. "This availed us nothing. Last March the sub-committee on Negro health of the National Defense Council met in Washington to discuss various health phases of the defense preparations as regards the Negro. Through the intercession of William H. Hastie (civilian aide to the Secretary of War) we finally got the ear of Dr. James C. Magee, U. S. Surgeon General.

"We came away from this conference with the assurance that the quota of 56 nurses would be authorized immediately and that assignments to care for Negro soldiers would be made to Fort Bragg, N. C., and Camp Livingston, La. Although this was done, up to about ten days ago this quota had not yet been filled in spite of the availability and readiness of our nurses to serve."

BLAME PLACED

Responsibility for this hitch was placed upon the Army Nursing Corps which branch uses the American Red Cross for "screening out purposes." Regulations require that in order for a nurse to serve in the armed forces—and this includes the Navy Nurse Corps—she must be not more than 40 years old and single. She must be also a member of the American Nurses Association. Since the ANA prohibits membership of Negroes, membership in the NACGN has been made acceptable on this point.

Having met these qualifications, an applicant must then become a member of the First Reserve of the American Red Cross, from which group they are certified to the nursing corps. The pay for nurses so accepted is $70 a month with maintenance.

Immediately following the United States' declaration of war upon Japan, the association dispatched a telegram to Assistant Secretary of the War Department, Robert Patterson, and a letter to Major Julia O. Flikke, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, pledging the readiness of Negro nurses to serve their country, and asking an opportunity to do this— and not along among colored but through a general integration into the service.

FIRST WORLD WAR CITED

The experience of the first World War was cited as precedent for a move for integration when colored nurses were used in several camps attending white soldiers and working among white nurses, notably Camp Sherman in Ohio and Camp Grant in Illinois.

SPUR TO HOPES

A modest spur to hopes for an expansion of opportunity, at least in the 2nd Corp Area, is indicated in a letter received a week ago by Mrs. Staupers from Capt. A. Richardson, medical officer on the staff of Corps Commander Irving J. Philipson. The letter held forth the promise of favorable consideration for Negro nurses in this jurisdiction, which includes New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Capt. Richardson asked that Mrs. Staupers send to him a list of eligible nurses from which he might select.

In her reply to this request, Mrs. Staupers explained that while she is not unwilling to cooperate with the medical officer, she would prefer not to introduce any new method of selection for the benefit of colored but rather would suggest the use of the regular machinery established for such selection. She assured him that the American Red Cross would gladly refer to him whatever number and type of nurses he so desired for work in the area.

DEC 27 1941

Taking cognizance of the matter especially in light of the changed international situation and in view of the inadequacy of attention thus far paid to the problem, the several leaders of national repute made public their sentiment in the following statements:

LEADERS SPEAK

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League: "Discrimination against Negro nurses in the Army Nurse Corps adds another chapter to the inglorious record of racial discrimination within our nation's armed forces. Here are women who volunteer their services for difficult and dangerous work under exposed conditions in time of war. When Army leaders refuse or limit the service that Negro women can give solely because of racial prejudice, they are dealing a blow to national unity and to that extent are endangering their nation's defense. The effort of our nurses to obtain equality of opportunity in Army service should receive the support of every true American today regardless of race."

Mrs. E. P. Roberts, member of the Board, National YWCA: "At this time of urgent need in the life of the nation for special skills and services, it is incomprehensible that Negro Americans should be denied the opportunity to serve in any capacity for which they are qualified. The Army still considers the pigmentation of a nurse more important than her professional skill, and therefore denies the Negro nurse the privilege of serving her country. The continuance of this stupid and short-sighted policy may in time prove fatal to thousands of American citizens."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP: "When soldiers or sailors are injured or die, it is of little concern to them whether the hands which restore them to health are white or black. Thus all the restrictions now imposed on the use of Negro nurses should be abolished forthwith as a matter of national self-interest. Further, the practice of calling Negro nurses in groups and assigning them to segregated service is bad. They should be called in their regular turn and used just as other nurses are."

A. Clayton Powell, Jr., New York's councilman-elect: "Discrimination is rotten. It is bad enough that men and boys must be drafted to kill others, or be killed themselves, as well as be discriminated against in the bargain. But it is worse when Negro women, in spite of this attitude toward their men, still feel a love for their country when they too, are willing to defend it by caring for the hurt and fallen boys—black and white alike —and also be compelled to submit to the scourge of race hatred and prejudice. The Negro nurse is as valiant and brave as the next. She is capable and a darn sight willing. In demanding that the government remove the bars against the Negro in the armed forces, we must insist that equal treatment be accorded to black Florence Nightingales as well."

B. F. McLaurin, International organizer, Sleeping Car Porters: "For the unprejudiced mind it is not difficult to admit the reasonableness of the claim of the Negro nurse that they are not being given the chance to serve during this emergency although they are willing, able and prepared to make the contribution, not as Negro nurses to a segregated Army and Navy, but to all who may need their skill during this great crisis. We realize that the present emergency grows out of the fact that there has been too little democracy in the world for any people, and still less for the Negro. The fight to overcome this difficulty must be carried on."

Sanford, N. C., Herald
March 10, 1941

Harnett to Have Negro Nurse

LILLINGTON. — (Special to The Herald)—The county board of commissioners has granted a request that a full-time negro nurse be employed for the Harnett department of health, and a nurse will be secured to start work about July 1.

Decision of the board on the matter was unanimous after speakers pointed out that the majority of patients at clinics conducted by the health department in the county was negroes, and that a negro nurse could render invaluable service by visiting in the homes of that race to keep in touch with general health conditions.

Richmond Va Times-Dispatch
March 26, 1941

A Negro Nurse's Heroism

The Fayetteville, N. C., Observer

A 20-YEAR-OLD colored nurse will be honor guest at the next barbecue meeting of the Cumberland County Law Enforcement Officers' Association, and Mayor H. C. Blackwell will present her with "an appropriate present" for "services rendered."

The proud recipient of this honor is Estelle Manuel, young Negro woman who lives in the Evans Hill section of the city and who has been an employee of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Lott for the past three years.

Estelle saved the Lotts' child, Maxine, 3, from possible death or serious injury yesterday, when an auto drove through a red light in the business district toward them. She knocked the child dowr and stood between her and the car. The car caught Estelle's coat, tearing it, and bruised her slightly, but did not strike the child.

The driver of the car, Herman Capps 19-year-old farmer of the Raeford Road, was bound over to Recorder's Court after a hearing before Mayor Blackwell this morning on reckless driving charges.

Estelle stood modestly in court this morning, when Mayor Blackwell congratulated her and extended the invitation in behalf of the police body.

"You not only performed a heroic deed at the risk of your own life," Mayor Blackwell said, "but you have set a shining example for all the other nurses of children."

Estelle volunteered no statement other than that she has been working with the Lott family for about three years.

Mrs. Lott, whose husband works at Fort Bragg, praised the nurse highly and said she was planning to give her another coat for the one damaged .

The police force and Mayor Blackwell will "chip in" and buy her a present.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 11, 1941

NEGRO NURSES CONVENE IN CITY THIS MORNING

Mrs. Marion Seymour to Be Guest Speaker at Public Meeting Tonight

A public meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the First Baptist Church, Negro, will feature the opening day of the 19th annual meeting of the North Carolina State Association of Colored Registered Nurses scheduled for today and tomorrow at Saint Agnes' Hospital. The two-day event will get under way this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Guest speaker at tonight's meeting will be Marion Seymour, R. N., vice-president of the National Association of Colored Registered Nurses and ex-Army nurse, who will discuss "The Negro Nurses' Place in Our National Defense Program." She will be introduced by the president of the State association.

Addresses of welcome will be given by Mayor Graham H. Andrews on behalf of the City of Raleigh, Miss Bessie M. Chapman, secretary of the N. C. State Board of Nurse Examiners, and by Dr. L. E. McCauley on behalf of the Medical Society of Raleigh. The response will be given by Marie E. Gary (R. N.,) instructor of nurses for Lincoln Hospital in Durham. Dr. A. C. Bulla, Wake County health officer, will discuss "The Relationship of Private Duty Nursing to Public Health Nursing."

G. S. Collins (R. N.,) superintendent of the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital of Greensboro, will preside, and the invocation will be given by the Rev. W. S. McLeod of the Wilson Temple Methodist Church of Raleigh. Special music will be rendered by the Nurses' Choral Club and by Harold White.

Columbia S C State
May 23, 1941

Negro Nurses Get Diplomas

Commencement exercises for the graduating class of Negro nurses at the Columbia hospital were conducted in the hospital auditorium last night. Five nurses were graduated and two received certificates.

Alice Ballard of Greenwood was chosen as the best nurse of the graduating class and became the first to have her name engraved on the silver loving cup donated anonymously some time ago. The cup will remain on display at the hospital.

Members of the graduating class other than Alice Ballard were Lillian Beatrice Alford of Darlington, Vernelle Agnes Dreher of Irmo, Mary Elizabeth Martin and Viola Mims of Columbia.

Affiliating student nurses from the State hospital receiving certificates were Dorothy Tucker and Annie Calvester James, both of Columbia. Presentation of diplomas and certificates was made by Dr. J. E. Macaulay, vice chairman of the hospital board of trustees.

Special music was rendered by the chorus of the school of nursing under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Crooks.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. R. W. Mance.

Doctor Mance spoke stirringly of the yast field of opportunity which lay ahead of the graduates. He pointed out to the mthe many chances they would have to contribute substantially and enduringly to the advancement of their own race. He was lavish in his praise of Richland county, which, he said, had done so much to improve and safeguard the health of the Negroes.

Mascot of the class was three-year-old Barbara Ann Mims, who sang "God Bless America."

Columbia, S C. Record
May 22, 1941

Hospital Division Holds Commencement Tonight

Graduation exercises for nurses of the Negro division of Columbia hospital will be held tonight, with five senior nurses receiving diplomas, and two receiving certificates.

The exercises will be held at 8:30 tonight in the hospital auditorium. Dr. J. G. Macaulay, vice-chairman of the hospital board of trustees, will preside and present the diplomas. The Rev. J. P. Reeder, pastor of Zion Baptist church, will offer the invocation, and the Rev. R. W. Mance will address the class.

Those who will receive diplomas are Lillian Beatrice Alford, Darlington; Alice Ballard, Greenwood; Vermell Agnes Dreher, Irmo; Mary Elizabeth Martin, Columbia; and Viola Lucille Mims, Columbia. Certificates will go to Dorothy Tucker and Annie James, both of Columbia.

Columbia S C State
July 31, 1941

First Negro Graduates Get Hospital Papers

In an impressive ceremony held Friday night in the State Park auditorium the first graduates of the school of nursing for Negro women, South Carolina State hospital, received their diplomas for completion of the prescribed three-year course—one year's affiliation having been spent at the Columbia hospital, where recently they were given certificates.

The young women in this first class were Dorothy Tucker and Annie James, both of Columbia.

Dr. Eugene Leroy Horger, clinical director, South Carolina State hospital, presided.

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. M. A. Zimmerman, assistant pastor, Zion Baptist church.

In an able and timely address Prof. J. A. Simmons, principal, Booker T. Washington school, emphasized the importance of trained workers, the advances made in the care and treatment of the Negro race and the wonderful opportunities for service the young graduates have.

Doctor Horger awarded the diplomas and Miss Beulah L. Gardner, RN, superintendent of nurses, gave the Florence Nightingale pledge. Previously the nurses had been presented the beautiful hospital pin.

Music was furnished by the hospital orchestra which also played during the reception and dance.

49- Tenn

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 29, 1941

ANNIE MAE M'DONALD IS WALDEN HEAD NURSE

Annie Mae McDonald, registered nurse, has been named head nurse at Walden hospital, East Eighth street at Douglas to succeed Rosa P. Johnson, who left last week for Fort Bragg, N. C., to join the army as the first colored woman from this section to be inducted in the nurses' department.

The new head nurse will assume duties within the next two weeks. She has been a resident of Chattanooga for a number of months, and has been doing special work on private cases.

Meanwhile, Nema Newell, R. N., from Grady Hospital School of Nursing for Negroes in Atlanta, is temporarily employed as head nurse at the institution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 21, 1941

2 NEGRO NURSES HERE GO TO DETROIT HOSPITAL

Two Chattanooga colored nurses left yesterday for Detroit to serve in the Edith Thomas hospital there.

Nema H. Newell and Edith K. Thomas, both graduates of Howard High school and Grady School for Colored Nurses in Atlanta, have practiced their professions here for the past three years, and were called to the Detroit institution upon recommendations of the institutions from which they graduated, and hospitals and private cases they have served here.

49-1941

Newport News, Va. Press
March 22, 1941

Home Nursing Course Planned For Negroes

(WILLIAMSBURG BUREAU)

A Red Cross home nursing class for Negroes will be inaugurated next week at Bruton Heights school. The course, offered by the James City Red Cross chapter, is part of the preparedness program of the American Red Cross and will last six weeks. A similar course for white persons was announced yesterday for Matthew Whaley school.

The day and hour of the course for Negro women has not been selected and will be announced later. Instruction will be given in practical health education, personal hygiene, child care and home care of the sick. Emilie Burdley Fowlkes, Negro, a registered nurse, has volunteered her services and will teach the course.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 21, 1941

ELIZABETH GAITERS

Nurse Wins T. B. Award

Elizabeth B. Gaiters Gets Scholarship

The National Tuberculosis Association announced today the award of a scholarship to Nurse Elizabeth B. Gaiters, of the Richmond Tuberculsosis Association's staff.

"The scholarship is one of seven awarded to Negro tuberculosis workers in the United States, and is granted in co-operation with the State and local associations. It provides for a course of six weeks at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the subjects included are 'Control of Tuberculosis,' "Communicable Diseases and Epidemiology,' 'Methods and Materials in Health Education,'" said Fred W. Scott, president of the Richmond Association.

Nurse Gaiters is a graduate of the old Richmond Hospital, has taken extension work through Virginia Union University and the Richmond Professional Institute.

She served as preliminary instructor, operating-room supervisor and supervisor of nurses at St. Philip Hospital for eight years prior to her employment with the Richmond Tuberculosis Association. For the past ten years she has given full time to tuberculous patients of her race. She is also a founder member of the Old Dominion Nurses' Association and a past president of that organization, the first Negro nurse to become a member of the American Red Cross in Richmond.

At present she is the only Negro nurse in the city teaching Rudiments of Home Nursing in the current defense program. Members of professional and lay groups, both white and Negro, recommended her for the scholarship in recognition of her accomplishments in the program for control of tuberculosis in Richmond, it was stated at headquarters today.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 22, 1941

Richmond Negro Wins Scholarship

Elizabeth B. Gaiters of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association's staff has been awarded a scholarship providing for six week's study at the University of Michigan.

The scholarship is one of seven awarded to Negro tuberculosis workers in the county and is granted in co-operation with State and local associations. The winners study such subjects as control of tuberculosis, communicable diseases and epidemiology and methods and materials in health education, according to Fred W. Scott, president of the Richmond association.

A graduate of the old Richmond Hospital, Miss Gaiters is the only Negro nurse in the city teaching rudiments of home nursing in the current defense program. She was the first Negro nurse to become a member of the American Red Cross in Richmond.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Home for Nurses Is Included

Rev. Harris And W. T. Mason In FWA Conference

NORFOLK — Virtual assurance that the Norfolk Community Hospital will receive $240,000 for additions and improvements was given in a conference on the proposal in Washington Wednesday. The announcement was made following the return of Col. Charles B. Borland, city manager, from Washington Wednesday night where he headed the Norfolk delegation to discuss local hospitalization needs with FWA officials.

The Rev. B. W. Harris, president of the Norfolk Community Hospital, and W. T. Mason, business manager, were members of the Norfolk delegation headed by Col. Borland that conferred with FWA officials in Washington Wednesday on the hospitalization program.

A tentative agreement was reached between Federal Works Agency officials and city representatives to grant the city of Norfolk $166,000 for a 67-bed addition to the hospital.

In a statement to the Journal and Guide. Col. Borland said there seemed to be no question about the hospital additions going through, based upon his information from official sources. He said before he went to Washington the city council had approved the $240,000 figure, provided the FWA would still make the $166,000 grant.

The city manager added that both Rev. Mr. Harris and Mr. Mason should be highly commended for the splendid work they have done on the project and the valuable assistance they gave at the conference with FWA officials in Washington.

REVISE TOTAL COST

Originally, Col. Borland pointed out, the FWA had agreed to grant the city $166,682 toward the cost of the addition when the estimated total cost was set at $332,951.

Wednesday's agreement was made with the understanding that the city would put up the difference between the $166,000 grant and a revised estimated total cost of $240,000. President Roosevelt had already approved the original grant of $166,682.

The city had at first requested 100 percent grants for both white and colored hospitals. With the tentative agreement reached on the Community Hospital, it is expected that an entirely new proposal will be made by the city relative to the new white institution.

NEEDS LISTED

Specific and immediate needs requested by Community Hospital authorities included: one or two wings to house the additional beds, which would provide for pediatrics and neurology wards, more space for maternity cases and additional wards for medical and surgical cases; a nurses' home, and a laundry housed in a separate building.

With changes made in the plan to meet the lower figure and the assurance of the F. W. A. grant, Col. Borland said he felt that the city would furnish the difference and carry the project through.